AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2985.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1787.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THE public virtue, which enables the people to chooſe good Legiſlators, does alſo diſpoſe them for a chearful obedience in caſes they really cannot underſtand; and yet this obedience is rational, becauſe they confide in the virtue of their repreſentatives. A common want of integrity creates a fatal jealouſy of the government. Conſcious of their own ſelfiſhneſs, and convinced from experience how intereſted others are, people naturally expect the general character in their Legiſlators; and whenever a diſagreeable meaſure does not carry full evidence of its neceſſity, they aſcribe it to perſonal views, or partial affections. But the more virtuous a community is, the more general and free is this obedience; becauſe the people of every diſtrict confide not only in their own repreſentative, but in all the others, as choſen by virtuous fellow citizens for their honeſty and patriotic virtue. The leſs people know of their Legiſlators, and the leſs they can judge of their conduct, the greater confidence in their integrity is neceſſary. This again proves the neceſſity of general virtue in this extenſive confederation. The people of a county have a great chance of knowing the character of their repreſentative. In the ſmaller ſtates great numbers may, by perſonal knowledge and well grounded information, be acquainted with the character of ſome repreſentatives. But the majority of people, eſpecially in the larger ſtates, muſt have a very ſlender knowledge of their own Delegates in Congreſs; and of the other Delegates very few know any thing. The affairs of a ſtate government are generally underſtood by a common capacity, aided by thoſe of better information; but the operations of Congreſs are ſo extenſive and intricate, that only perſons well verſed in general politics, the affairs of the continent, and their connexion with Europe, can pretend to judge of them. What ſecurity can the nation then have? None, but the public virtue. And this is very ample. A virtuous people will chooſe worthy repreſentatives in every ſtate, and theſe will chooſe among the beſt patriots Delegates for Congreſs. Hear then, America, the awful decree of Heaven—*Thou ſhalt be happy, if eminently good.* Rejoice in the arduous, but noble diſtinction. Thy political felicity, and the individual happineſs of thy children, depend on their mutual affection, and common love to thee.

The integrity and benevolence that ſhould diſtinguiſh the United States, are connected with all the moral virtues. Candor and ſincerity are of peculiar value.—We naturally ſhun an artful man, becauſe he is able to impoſe upon us, and in buſineſs leſs underſtood, this caution is greater. If therefore examples of fraud and cunning ſhould be frequent, they will taint the national character, and leſſen that mutual precious confidence of the federal citizens: The operations of the federal government, which muſt often be obſcure to the majority, will then have a ſtrong appearance of dark deſigns.

Avarice, vanity, ſenſuality, ambition, &c. are ſo many varieties of immoderate ſelf-love, and diſqualify men both for ſocial duties and public virtue. Whoever deſires too great a ſhare of the world, muſt encroach upon the rights of others, and is often impelled by ſome craving appetite to flagitious violations of honor and humanity. *Cæſar*, with all his generoſity and good nature, killed three millions of people, and enſlaved his country. He that paſſionately loves a fine coat, or a glaſs of burgundy, is, if he cannot afford it, in great danger of becoming a cheat, or a highway robber. Luxury and vanity do frequently, like bottomleſs gulphs, ſwallow immenſe fortunes, and then force their ſlaves to ſell honor, friends, and country. Indolence itſelf, though a negative vice, is very pernicious in republics, as it renders people leſs capable not only of the cares of government, but of thoſe public exertions, which more or leſs are required from great numbers, in the quality of electors, jurors, abritrators, &c. Gentleneſs is conſidered rather as a female virtue by thoſe rude and ſilly perſons, who think it manly to quarrel, box, and fight duels for every trifle: but it is an excellent diſpoſition in every ſtation of life, compatible with true bravery, and a high ſenſe of honor; and in United States very promotive of that mutual affection and chearful obedience to federal government, which are ſo neceſſary.

It is equally mean to flatter a nation, and deny it a juſt applauſe. I ſhall therefore with freedom point out what appears to me more or leſs favourable to a federal ſpirit in the preſent manners of America. Moſt European travellers have remarked a certain eaſe and mildneſs in the American character. The people are not ſo turbulent as in many other countries. Examples of laſting reſentment, I believe, are alſo rare. The preſent civil commotions in New-England have not been ſo ſanguinary as might have been expected. The recent fall of the Pennſylvania currency cauſed no riots; yet ſuch an event in ſome European capitals would have collected a dangerous mob of many thouſands. This moderation qualifies men to govern, and obey, in their turn; and is the moſt eligible character in this extenſive complicated confederacy. Strong ſenſibility is in itſelf no advantage. Baretti relates that his countrymen, the Italians, are ſo tender hearted, as to ſhed tears at any mournful ſtory; yet have ſuch quick feelings, that even a diſreſpectful word or glance from an equal will make the common people fall upon one another with their knives; being nevertheleſs eaſily parted by the cane of any gentleman.* The Abbe Richard relates, that at Rome murder is not rigidly puniſhed in the month of Auguſt; becauſe the exceſſive heat then raiſes the natural choler to an ungovernable pitch, ſo that the many fatal ſtrokes then given are conſidered as accidental ſallies of paſſion. Calm diſpoſitions ſuit beſt in the ordinary courſe of human life: a ſufficient number will always be capable of a poetical, philoſophical, moral enthuſiaſm: beſides, the human mind riſes with its objects—grand and preſſing national affairs produce heroes and patriots. High paſſions, if common, muſt raiſe frequent ſtorms in the world——perhaps in America they would ſoon hurl the United States into ſaviſh ariſtocracies, or military kingdoms.

A degree of indolence is perhaps a trait in the American character, owing in ſome degree to the climate, but principally to the eaſy ſtate of ſociety, which hitherto has required no ſtrong exertions either of body or mind, from the majority of the people. Though wages are ſo high, that a common labourer may, by moderate induſtry, acquire a pretty good plantation in ten years, very few earn more than bare neceſſaries. Many perſons live on large eſtates in houſes ſo indifferent as to injure their health; and ſuffer their cattle to wander in the open fields all winter---an œconomy very detrimental, nor agreeable to the feelings of humanity. Sometimes fields of corn and fine young orchards are ruined by hogs and cattle, for want of good fences. Irregular accounts, and long delays of ſettlements, cauſe diſputes, lawſuits, and animoſities. The public police is really in general extremely defective. The moſt frequented roads are often impaſſable in the winter---public bridges are often for years out of repair, and ſometimes till paſſengers have been in great danger. The witty ſatire, called a Dialogue between the carcaſes of a cat and dog in a ſtreet of Philadelphia, may give an idea of its police not long ago. The affairs of government are in many caſes embarraſſed by this indolence and irregularity---Many neglect to pay their taxes when they could do it with eaſe; they are not urged by thoſe concerned; and ſometimes the public money is kept for a long time by the county-collectors. It is often extremely difficult to convene and retain a ſufficient number of people for tranſacting public buſineſs, even at elections, and on other important occaſions; ſometimes even Legiſlators are careleſs in their functions: in ſome parts of the continent the militia deſerve praiſe for their alacrity; but in others they muſt be rouſed from a digraceful and perilous lethargy. I ſhould not have dwelt on this ſubject, if the preſent times did not require great exertions. Prudent induſtry and frugality would enable many, who ſo loudly complain, to live comfortably, and yet pay taxes and debts. The ſpirited combination of intelligent and wealthy individuals may form ſeveral uſeful manufactories. Great numbers have ſome degree of influence and abilities, to correct public diſorders, and to ſtrengthen the hands of government.

Another, and more dangerous fault in America, is an attachment to property, and fondneſs of luxuries, too general, and too great for *young federal republics*. It makes people more unwilling to pay taxes---It renders the preſent ſtagnation of trade more afflicting than what it really is; and therefore a greater cauſe of diſcontent---It gives the wealthy a dangerous influence on manners and governments; as in the opinion of too many, a great eſtate qualifies a man to be a model of taſte, and a legiſlator. It will be the moſt probable cauſe of difference between the ſtates, on the reſpective quotas of federal expences, commercial regulations, &c. The many cruel and fraudulent violations of public and private faith, by tender laws, and fluctuating paper currencies, have unhappily ſtained the national character, and nearly deſtroyed public and private credit. The infamous doctrine, that *every man has his price*, is now very current, and rapidly ſpreads the corruption from which it ſprung. Too bad opinion of mankind weakens yet more the reciprocal confidence, love and reſpect; and impairs the very principle of integrity---Characters not very honeſt think it very pardonable to pay others in their own coin; nay, even to cheat one that would cheat them if he could----The nobleſt minds indeed never injure the worſt of men; but they grieve that ſo few deſerve their eſteem and affection; and ſome even retire in philoſophic melancholy from the ſcenes of human depravity, which they can ſo little direct---a fatal loſs to their diſtreſſed country. The ſelfiſh principles of too many individuals, and the weakneſs of government, have been the principal cauſes of tender laws and paper currencies; ignorance of finance, and the neceſſity of the times only ſecondary. The depreciation of the continental money, which had nearly loſt the American cauſe, and did more hurt than all the miſeries of a long civil war, aroſe principally from a too general diſlike of taxation, the cruel injuſtice of ſome individuals, and the weakneſs of the Fœderal Government. I have yet a coat, the cloth of which coſt me a thouſand dollars, when a tenant offered me ſixty pounds as two years rent for a plantation let for thirty pounds ſpecie a year; and I ſhall keep it for life, as a monument of human depravity unreſtrained by civil power.* Rhode-Iſland preſents now a fatal example of corruption in the very Legiſlature, that has ſtruck a panic over the whole continent; and not without reaſon—for if the heart of one ſtate is corrupt, very probably many members of other ſtates are mortified. Yet the ſtrong oppoſition of a virtuous majority in that ſtate; the general diſapprobation of its conduct; and the many warm declamations on the decay of public virtue, forbid us to deſpair. The ancient prophet mourned, that he was the only true worſhipper in the whole nation; yet ſeven thouſand had not bent a knee to Baal. Hope, virtuous Americans, that ſeventy thouſand and more among you, do not yet worſhip mammon. It is however a deplorable truth, that, whatever is the real quantity of public virtue, the appearance of it is too ſmall; and while numbers, from the prevalent love of money and practice of fraud, judge that many can be bought for a trifle, and ſome of the richeſt men for no great ſum, there can be little confidence between the ſiſter ſtates, nor a ſufficient truſt in the auguſt body of CONGRESS. Ariſe, then! ye virtuous ſons of America, ſuffer not infamous fellow-citizens to ſtain the common name; to ruin by a baſe ſelfiſhneſs the Grand Fœderal Empire you have reared with painful generous efforts, and cemented with your blood; mark the ſordid wretch with infamy; whether he is tied to the wheelbarrow, or rides in a gilded coach, he is equally the ſworn enemy of honor, virtue, his country, and mankind.

Civil ſociety becomes, in its natural progreſs, by degrees more happy. The faculties of human nature are unfolded and improved; conſequently better enabled to purſue and attain the means of felicity, which lie in man himſelf and in external nature—the many wants of reciprocal aſſiſtance in theſe purſuits call forth the ſocial affections—the very competition of intereſts, and claſhing of paſſions, teach the neceſſity of good manners, and moral government. I ſay, *a natural progreſs*—becauſe a civil ſociety may ſet out in a wrong way; or in a proſperous career be retarded, miſled, and entangled by the ignorance or ill deſigns of the guides, or the lazineſs, obſtinacy, and diſorder of its members. The progreſs of civilization in the United States will, if properly conducted, gradually improve the diſpoſitions neceſſary for civil government, and the federal in particular. The rapid encreaſe of population will ſoon multiply and draw cloſer the links of ſociety. Idleneſs and ſlovenly œconomy will then be corrected by a ſenſe of real want, or at leaſt the loſs of great comforts. The labouring people muſt work more; yet will be much happier by a greater ſobriety and frugality. Smaller portions of land muſt be improved with more aſſiduous, orderly and ingenious induſtry. A competition in the ſeveral trades and manufactures will produce a greater emulation in workmanſhip, and complaiſance to cuſtomers. Commercial dealings will require more punctuality and exactneſs. In Europe the payment of a ſmall ſum to the very day is often indiſpenſable; becauſe a trader, depending on ſeveral ſuch, cannot, if diſappointed, diſcharge his contracts, or carry on the branches of his buſineſs; and one diſappointment creates many hundred, where national induſtry has formed extenſive and intricate connections—In America, the neglect of payment is not ſo pernicious; people expect to be diſappointed by each other; they can eaſily find credit; and the great majority, depending on agriculture, or the moſt uſeful trades, cannot at the worſt want neceſſaries. Hence, merchants, ſhopkeepers, tradeſmen, and farmers are in accounts with each other for years: money-hunting is a common expreſſion, and very proper, as many hunt for days, and cannot get a ſhilling.

The multiplicity of intereſts and connections that increaſes in every progreſſive ſociety, and is in America quickened by a rapid population, will improve the general manners by a deeper and more frequent ſenſe of the neceſſity, propriety and advantage of an equitable, obliging and decent conduct—men will, from intereſt and examples, learn to check rude and ſelfiſh paſſions; to yield, not only to the rights, but ſometimes even the fancies of others; and will be eaſily reconciled to this ſelf-denial, becauſe they receive the ſame good treatment from others. The civil arts will in their progreſs viſit the ruder parts of the country; procure eaſe and affluence, and thereby taſte and means for education, reading, ſocial pleaſures, and for the genuine elegancies of human life, which improve the underſtanding, embelliſh the imagination, and refine the paſſions. The neceſſity of civil order encreaſes with the multiplicity and reciprocal connection of civil affairs—The many objects of wealth and pleaſure raiſe eager competitions, and excite the ill-diſpoſed to acts of violence and fraud; they alſo produce inordinate gratifications in luxuries---fortune and talents will claim an invidious diſtinction---moral prejudices and high principles of honor may ſometimes raiſe warm contentions---Not only malice and ſelfiſhneſs of individuals, but in many caſes their neglect, may deſtroy the property and lives of thouſands---Local ſituation, wealth, &c. may expoſe a nation to foreign attacks---This and commercial affairs may involve it in extenſive connections with other powers. All this will point out the neceſſity of legiſlation, police, public defence; of a general powerful government; which cannot be ſupported without a chearful obedience, perſonal ſervices, and pecuniary contributions---Let us compare, in this reſpect, a peaſant from a wild part of the country with a citizen of Philadelphia. The firſt has every neceſſary of ſimple life within himſelf; he has no law-ſuits, fears no thieves and robbers, knows nothing of a foreign enemy---The latter finds a jail the moſt neceſſary building in the city; he muſt truſt a great part of his property among ſtrangers, for which a regular adminiſtration of juſtice is his only ſecurity---He ſees the neceſſity of a ſtrict police, not only for conveniency, but health, life, and his deareſt intereſts---A rude carter may drive over his children---unlucky boys may ſet his houſe on fire by their ſquibs---the ſtinking dock may cauſe a putrid fever, by which he may die, or loſe his wife. He knows, that in caſe of war a frigate may burn the city, if the river is not fortified; and that the whole militia of Pennſylvania could not defend him without a federal power. The events of Maſſachuſetts-Bay confirm my aſſertions; the rebellion broke out in the remoter counties---Boſton and other great towns are loyal. In Europe riots are more frequent in great towns, where a numerous and indigent populace is more corrupt than the pooreſt country people. In America the cities have yet but a ſmall mob; the great body of the people live in the country; and numbers have, from ignorance, rude manners, and a weak ſenſe of ſocial dependence, diſpoſitions very unfavorable to civil, and eſpecially federal government. The civil corruption, ſo viſible in many ancient ſtates, and aggravated by the pens of ſome great political writers, has made it a very common opinion---that high civilization brings on political diſeaſes, and final diſſolution. But we ſhould conſider, that a refined civilization is not principally an immenſe apparatus of wealth and luxury: ſuch

* *Deſcription hiſtorique et critique* DEL'ITALIE, *par L'Abbe Richard, Tom V. P.* 239.

* *See a feeling deſcription of the national miſery and corruption cauſed in France by the infamous ſcheme of Law. Monteſquieu's Perſian letters, letter* 146.

a corrupt national taſte will indeed be fatal---that although every period of the political body, like that of the human frame, has its peculiar diſorders; yet there is not ſuch a corruption in human nature, that men by too near approach muſt infect each other---that the United States, whoſe conſtitution is young, and tainted with no mortal diſtemper, may hope by a genuine civilization *to live for ever*. Human reaſon is a ray from the eternal MIND, and true goodneſs an image of his loveliеſt attribute. They can in conjunction plan the felicity of the greateſt political ſyſtems; muſt they then be confined to narrow ſpheres? Muſt they be conquered by the night of ignorance and vice? No! the conſtellation of noble minds ſhall, we hope, ſhed a bright day over America till time is no more.

The progreſs of civil ſociety in America has been the moſt rapid ever known. In two centuries a large continent has been improved by two or three millions of people---in ſome parts, churches and court-houſes are ſhaded by the groves, in which the ſavages burnt their captives---Philadelphia, equal to the larger and more elegant cities of Europe, is only an hundred years old. But this civilization is very unequal---An overgrown lad has ſeldom that ſymmetry of parts, on which beauty and ſtrength ſo much depends.---The civil fabric of America ſomewhat reſembles the Coloſſus in Nebuchadnezar's dream, made up of heterogeneous parts: there is brittle clay in the parts that bear up the whole; and too much ſilver and gold for the ſimple though excellent metals of copper and iron. I could wiſh to ſee an emblem of America in a ſweet Pennſylvanian farm, with a neat convenient houſe, fields of wheat, meadows with a winding brook, a fragrant orchard, and blooming garden, hills and waving groves---a ſcene, that in every feeling mind raiſes the pleaſing ideas of plenty, independency, calm repoſe, order, innocency, ſocial bliſs, and unaffected beauty. I long to ſee a true picture of America in her loveliеſt daughters, young, fair, ſenſible, innocent, and ſimply elegant.

The excellent public libraries of Philadelphia and other great towns, and the extenſive erudition and polite learning of many Americans, would naturally make one believe, that in a country, where all are ſo free, and ſo few really poor, a proportional knowledge is very general; yet it is a fact, that great numbers do not know the moſt neceſſary principles of morals and religion; that many perſons of very great eſtates are very ignorant; and that in the great numbers, who act in the legiſlative and executive parts of government, many really have not a ſufficient knowledge in general politics and civil affairs. In the greater towns, the mode of female education is often too ornamenal for the preſent ſtate of ſociety, as a diſtinguiſhed American has lately remarked.* Women are very commonly decent and genteel according to the degrees of ſtation or education, and have a prevailing inclination for dreſs;† but the charms of many a wealthy country girl are like thoſe of wild nature around her---the magnolia and ſhumach mingle their boughs, and the garlic grows among the flowers of ſpring. It is however a juſt compliment to the ſex in America, that from a noble ſpirit of liberty they can ſhow themſelves to better advantage than many of their ſiſters in ſome other countries, where an illiberal diſparity of rank throws a veil of baſhfulneſs over modeſt graces; and that they are in general ſuperior to men in manners and politeneſs---I have often remarked ſomewhat ſimilar to what *Sterne* relates about the amiable French woman, and her huſband, who was the ſame rude ſon of nature that nature left him.

This inequality of civilization is a natural effect of ſome peculiar cauſes. The firſt ſettlers had plenty of land, and when common defence did not make a cloſe neighbourhood neceſſary, they choſe to live at large, giving up a degree of ſocial advantages for a more eaſy ſubſiſtence by hunting, fiſhing, and extenſive paſturage---The conſequence of this was a ſlovenly, rough œconomy; leſs frequent opportunity for ſocial duties and enjoyments; a partial or total want of ſchools and public worſhip---An early degeneracy of manners and morals, thus occaſioned, naturally grew on the parents, and ſtill encreaſed on their deſcendants---But in them it is more pernicious; becauſe they have got a taſte for pleaſures which their anceſtors did not know; and with their nearer neighbours muſt have competitions and jarring, unknown in a wilderneſs ſufficient for all.

As a colony of Great Britain, and a neighbour of the Weſt-India iſlands, America became too ſoon a commercial country; and got a premature taſte for the luxuries of Europe and both of the Indies. This was naturally indulged by that ſpirit of equality, which too often creates the pernicious opinion that one has a right to appear and fare as another, whether he has the means or not. Indulgence in ſpirituous liquors, ſo prejudicial to morals, health and property, ſpread in a young nation not enough refined for a contempt of this vice. Hence America was always in debt to Great-Britain, and early drove to the expedient of paper currencies. Luxury has thus comparitively been a national failing from the beginning; and after the revolution made a really dangerous progreſs, from cauſes generally known and well explained by ſeveral writers. ‡ Among thoſe who eſcaped luxury, many gave into ſome degree and ſpecies of avarice; becauſe wealth is a principal diſtinction, where hereditary honors, official dignities, and literary diſtinctions are not conſiderable; and becauſe, ambition apart, people will be more attached to lands, houſes, money, and whatever kind of property, where other objects do not divide the heart.

The facility of large acquiſitions in land, and their quick encreaſe in value, is the principal reaſon why many proprietors of large eſtates are deficient in education. Great marſhes, which, unimproved, were worth little, are now, in quality of good meadows, not diſtant from capital towns, very fine eſtates---The firſt poſſeſſor was a poor illiterate labourer; his ſon perhaps learned to read; his grand-ſon can alſo write his name. A multitude of hands may quickly drain marſhes, and clear woods; but learning, manners, and civil virtues are national bleſſings, which, like the finer fruits, ripen later. In towns indeed education ſufficient for buſineſs is very general; but as induſtry and trade have heretofore been very profitable, many perſons have acquired wealth and civil influence without a proportional refinement in knowledge, taſte, and manners; and their children muſt, notwithſtanding the benefit of public education, ſuffer more or leſs by this defect.

The inequallity of civilization in America proceeds then from this: that *the improvement of the human mind has not kept pace with the progreſs of wealth.* Hence we often behold an amazing diſparity of merit in perſons of the ſame fortune and occupation; and very different civilization in the ſame townſhips. America preſents, in this view, a new phenomenon in the hiſtory of man, very intereſting to philoſophers and politicians. I would recommend to all ſenſible gentlemen, obſervations on this blended effect of early commerce, rapid population, and original looſe ſtate of ſociety; and to compare the degrees of public virtue with thoſe of civilization. I do not pretend to a competent knowledge of the continent; nor would it become me to draw compariſons. My theory is founded on the nature of things, authentic verbal and written accounts, and long perſonal obſervation. Old people generally complain of preſent corruption: in ſome reſpects they are right, in others not; ſome of their deſcendants are undoubtedly unworthy of them, others do them honor. What is very remarkable, I have known a number of people, that had much degenerated, gradually emerge from rudeneſs, intemperance, ſelfiſhneſs, and attain conſiderable degrees of civilization. To obviate miſapprehenſion, I ſhall add on this ſubject, that America may on the whole be numbered with the more civilized countries, and yet want a great deal; becauſe *extenſive*, and *yet not firmly united fœderal republics*, require a general and high civilization.

(To be Continued.)

* *Thoughts on Female Education, &c. delivered in the Young Ladies Academy.*

† *Abbe Robin's new Travels in America, p. 24.*

‡ *Webſter's Eſſays, read in the Univerſity of Philadelphia.*

NEWBURY-PORT, Auguſt 1.

The day before yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner ----------, Captain Elliot, from Machias, having on board twenty men and fourteen women, in the moſt wretched and diſtreſſed circumſtances.---They brought with them letters from the ſelect-men of Machias, and alſo an affidavit, containing a particular account of their paſt ſufferings, and of their deſtination.---They are now under the care of the overſeers of the poor of this town, who are making ſuch proviſion for their neceſſities, as hoſpitality to ſtrangers and humanity to our ſuffering fellow-creatures require, until ſuch time as they can find employment.

For the information of the public is inſerted the following

DEPOSITION.

The depoſition of Arthur Hill Gillmore, and ſeveral others, who came paſſengers from Ireland, on board the brig, or ſnow, Nancy, Captain Reily, commander,

SAYETH,

THAT on the 17th of March laſt paſt, upwards of one hundred perſons, of both ſexes, ſhipped themſelves on board the ſaid veſſel at Dublin, ſome as paſſengers, and ſome redemptioners, being bound to the town of Baltimore in America---That during their paſſage, their veſſel ran foul of a ſloop, on the banks of Newfoundland, carried away her bowſprit, ſprung her foremaſt, and was otherwiſe materially damaged---that it was in the night when this accident happened, but the paſſengers could diſtinctly hear the cries of the ſloop's crew, and often hear them implore heaven for aſſiſtance, and that God might be merciful to them-----from which circumſtances, and from the inhumanity of the Captain of the ſnow or brig, who would grant no aſſiſtance, deponents verily believe the ſloop and crew were foundered.---That immediately after this cataſtrophe, deponents and the paſſengers and redemptioners were put on ſuch ſhort allowance of proviſions, that they were compelled by famine to part with their cloathing and other neceſſaries to the crew of ſaid veſſel, for proviſions to keep them from ſtarving---That after ſeveral weeks ſevere ſufferings on their paſſage, the veſſel made Port Roſeway harbour, and there received ſome repairs, and then put to ſea---and after hovering many days upon the American coaſt, put into the harbour of Little-River, about twenty miles from Machias---at that place, upon the 14th of July inſtant, landed the major part of the paſſengers, &c. amounting to nearly about eighty perſons of both ſexes, the Captain telling them his proviſions were exhauſted, and that he could not carry them to Baltimore, but that the country adjacent was rich and populous, and that the town of Boſton was no more than one day's travel from the place of landing---That the ſaid Captain unjuſtly detained watches, wearing apparel, and many articles of value, from thoſe he landed.---That during the paſſage ſix men died, and deponents believe their deaths were occaſioned by the ſevere puniſhments and bad uſage they received from ſaid Captain, viz.------That Thomas M'Donnel was brought upon deck, and received ſuch puniſhment that he died ſame night, as deponents believe, they never ſeeing him afterwards.---That Patrick M'Mullen was puniſhed four different times, with ſuch ſeverity that he languiſhed a few days and died.---That Timothy Murphy received ſuch barbareus puniſhment that his ſide was laid open, and mortified, and during the ſhort period he lived, his excrement was clotted blood and corrupted matter---in this condition he languiſhed a few days, and died.---That three others being ſeized with fevers, were totally neglected, and periſhed through want of care, or proper nouriſhment.---That ſome of the deponents have been moſt ſeverely puniſhed, and bear the marks of cuts received on board the aforeſaid veſſel. And further deponents ſay not.

Arthur H. Gillmore,
Hugh Dowdall,
Matthew Brien,
Chriſtopher Carbery,
Edward Huſe,
Peter Murphey.

Lincoln, ſſ. July 14, 1787. Sworn before us,
Stephen Jones,) Juſt. Pacis.
James Avery,)

Monday laſt Captain William Wier arrived here from Limerick.---Captain Wier gives the following account of ſome remarkable incidents which occurred on his paſſage from this port to Ireland.

On the 9th of March, in lat. 42. 4. N. long. 55. 40. W. I was called, and informed by my mate that there was a large ridge of breakers. I immediatecy went on deck, and ſaw what he called breakers. I altered my courſe from E. S. E. to S.---the appearance of breakers bearing N. N. E. and tending E. N. E. and W. S. W. At ſunriſe they appeared from the maſt head very much like the breakers on the bar at Newbury-Port. By a good obſervation I found my mind eaſed on account of my quadrant, and in lat. as above. The 11th of March, in lat. 43. 34. N. long. 53. 7. W. I was alarmed at nine o'clock at night with a very heavy thumping---I was on deck inſtantly, and to my great ſurprize found myſelf in a very large body of ice, which was near three or four feet thick, and a very heavy ſea going---wind N. W.---the ice tending E. N. E. and W. S. W.------We ſoon got through, though it ſtopt the ſhip's way for ſome minutes.---The 13th, in lat. 44. 3. N. the weather very cold and the ice making very faſt, at 8 o'clock, A. M. I made a very large body of ice ahead, which extended as far as I could ſee from our maſt head, tending N. E. b E. and S. W. b W. I tacked ſhip to the weſtward, with a freſh gale from the S. S. W.---at 10 o'clock, A. M. tacked ſhip to the S. E.---hauled cloſe to the wind in order to weather the ice.---At four o'clock, P. M. came up again with the ice---run cloſe along by it, and found it broken, though very thick: I was anxious to puſh through, and approached under eaſy ſail and got through it in an hour, without any damage, and all appeared clear to the eaſtward.---But to my great aſtoniſhment, at 10 o'clock, P. M. I again met with a larger body of ice, which entirely ſtopped the ſhip's way. In the morning of the 14th I found myſelf entirely incloſed in a vaſt body of ice, and could not ſee any water from the maſt head, excepting one ſmall air-hole, into which I preſſed the ſhip. At 10 o'clock, A. M. I ordered my ſmall cable coiled round the bows, and my ſpare ſails laſhed round the ſhip's quarters and ſides, likewiſe fenders all round the ſhip.---When this was done, in about two hours I was in 23 fathom of water on Grand Bank, and had no alternative but to drive with the ice, which incloſed me for nine days: In this diſmal ſituation I lay, with my ſails handed, till the 21ſt of March, ſeeing no ſea from main-top-gallant-maſt-head.---In this condition I thought it prudent to prepare for the worſt---I ordered my mate to prepare the long-boat in the beſt manner---accordingly he raiſed her ſides eighteen inches---my new fore-ſail was for the deck:---He laſhed in her one hogſhead of water, one tierce of bread, and one barrel of pork, not knowing how ſoon we ſhould have occaſion for her ſervices. The 17th being very cold, wind N. W. attended with ſnow, hail and ſqualls, but no motion of the ſhip, the ſecond mate and three of my people offered to attend me on the ice to take a view of an iſland of ice which bore from us W. S. W.---We ſet out at 12 o'clock, and travelled one hour and thirty-five minutes before we came up with the iſland.---We found it aground in 25 fathoms of water, the main body of ice paſſing faſt by it, the current ſetting to the S. E. 2½ miles an hour, as I judged, after taking a view of ſaid iſland. On our return to the ſhip, having been abſent from her three hours, the iſland bore W. N. W. having altered four points. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, all ſails handed and no appearance of ſea.---The 21ſt the wind backed to the S. S. W. and S. S. E---heavy gales, attended with rain---we diſcovered from the top-gallent-maſt head the ſea foaming on the ice to the eaſtward.---At 10, A. M. ſome ſmall motion in the ice.---At 12 the ice began to part in ſmall holes.---At 2, P. M. it began to part faſt, and the ſhip in ſome ſmall motion---in half an hour the ice was in great motion, and thumping hard againſt the ſhip. I gave orders to looſe the topſails, which were cloſe reefed before they were ſet, together with the fore ſtay-ſail, in order to keep the ſhip from rolling deep.---Our ſituation was now become very dangerous, for about an hour and an half, the ſea running very high, and the ice thrown with ſuch violence againſt the ſhip as made her tremble, but ſhe being new and ſtrong withſtood the ſhock."

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

We are credibly informed that a French fleet of ſeveral ſhips of the line and a number of frigates are daily expected to arrive in this port, and to continue here during the hurricane months in the Weſt-Indies.

It was the ſaying of an eminent old ſurgeon to his apprentice---*Young man probe the ſore to the bottom; it is better the patient feel pain at the preſent, than to have his wound healed in haſte, which breaking out again may prove incurable*---The political operator reaſons in the ſame manner, in regard to the wounds of the ſtate; they ſhould not be ſkinned over, but cured.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 2.

A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a kingly government for theſe ſtates.---The writer propoſes to ſend to England for the biſhop of Oſnaburgh, ſecond ſon to the king of Great-Britain, and have him crowned KING over this continent. We have found by experience, ſays he, that we have not wit enough to govern ourſelves---that all our declamation and parade about republicaniſm, liberty, property and the rights of man, are mere ſtuff and nonſenſe, and that it is high time for us to tread back the wayward path we have walked in theſe twelve years. This plan, we are told, gains friends and partiſans rapidly, and it ſurely is neceſſary for the great body of the people to be on their guard. The Fœderal Convention may ſave us from this worſt of curſes (A ROYAL GOVERNMENT) if we are only wiſe enough to adopt their recommendations when they ſhall be communicated to us.

Glouceſter county, State of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 9, 1787.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the houſe of JAMES HILLMAN, Inn-Keeper, on Timber creek, on the 25th day of this inſtant, the following deſcribed

Tracts of LAND and MILLS,

Being part of the eſtate of John Kay, deceaſed, and to be ſold according to his laſt will and teſtament, viz.

A TRACT of land, ſituate on Timber creek, about four miles from Cheeſeman's landing, containing 369 acres and an half, ſome of which will make meadow. There are on ſaid tract a good ſaw-mill and good griſt-mill, dwelling-houſe, ſtables and other buildings, and there is about 15 acres of ſaid land improved and under good cedar fence.

Alſo, A lot of land, containing 10 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling-houſe thereon.

Alſo, Two tracts of land, in Squamquam neck, the one containing 198 acres, the other 134.

Alſo, Two tracts of land, lying near White-oak mill, one containing 1213 acres, the other 450.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when attendance will be given, by

REBECCA KAY, Executrix,
ISAAC KAY, Executor.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view the above mentioned land and mills may ſee them, by applying to John Smallwood, at the mills, and to ſee the two tracts near White-oak, by applying to Iſaac Kay, jun. near Haddonfield.

Burlington, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built two ſtory brick Houſe and lot of Ground, in this city, ſituated at the corner of York-ſtreet, and fronting the Delaware; it commands a pleaſing view of Briſtol. The houſe contains two good rooms upon the firſt, and three upon the ſecond floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole. No ſituation can be better calculated for either a butcher or tanner, and it is well adapted for a private family who wiſh to live retired. Paper Currency of this ſtate will be taken in payment, and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

MILLS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the houſe of WILLIAM KERLIN, Innkeeper, in the borough of Cheſter, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of Auguſt inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THOSE valuable and noted mills, known by the name of Shaw's or Cheſter mills, ſituate on Cheſter creek, where the tide ebbs and flows (which is a never failing ſtream in the drieſt ſeaſons) and about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, together with the plantation thereunto belonging, containing near 80 acres of good land, 14 acres whereof are excellent meadow, and more may be made with a ſmall expence. There are on the plantation, a manſion-houſe, four other tenements, a cooper's-ſhop, barn, ſtabling and other out-houſes. One of the mills is built of ſtone, with two pair of burr ſtones and two water-wheels, and in complete order. The other is a frame building, with two pair of burr ſtones, alſo calculated for two water-wheels, and may be put in repair with a trifling expence. Shallops carrying one thouſand buſhels of grain may come up and load and unload at the mills, and may be diſcharged in about four hours by the water-works. The excellent ſituation and other advantages of theſe mills being ſo generally known, a more particular deſcription is thought unneceſſary. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Conditions of ſale and other particulars may be known by applying to SAMUEL SHAW, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Auguſt 10, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 15.

The conduct of the *ſingle* ſtates (ſays a Correſpondent) has been like that of the *prodigal Son* in the Goſpel. They have taken of the portion of their Independence, that ſhould have been lodged for ever in Congreſs, and ſpent it in riotous living in a far country. They now return, burthened with deſeaſes and debts, to their *Father's houſe*—that is, to *a fœderal government*—in which their independence and liberties received their exiſtence. Their Father no ſooner beheld ſigns of diſtreſs and contrition among them, than he opened his arms, to take them a ſecond time under his protection. In a little while, it is to be hoped, the *fœderal robe* and *ring* will be put upon each of them—the *fatted calf* will be killed—and every city, village, farm-houſe and cabin reſound with joy—ſince the States that were loſt and dead are now found and made alive, in a VIGOROUS, EFFICIENT, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

It is to be hoped (ſays another Correſpondent) that the Convention will not leſſen the ſafety, dignity or uſefulneſs of their government, by any imprudent accommodation to the preſent temper or prejudices of the uninformed part of the community. It is on wiſe and good men *only* they can depend, to ſupport their meaſures. They ought to be pleaſed—their principles ought to be conſulted—or they cannot concur in eſtabliſhing the new government.

A foreigner has remarked, very ſenſibly, that the attachment of the Americans to commerce aroſe from their connections with Great-Britain, which led them to adopt all her ideas upon every ſubject, without attending to the difference of our ſituations. Our deficiency of inhabitants, in proportion to the extent of our territory, will render it for many centuries improper for us to encourage any purſuits that are unfriendly to population. Foreign commerce, beſides checking the increaſe of the ſpecies, is the avenue of foreign vices. The carrying buſineſs ſhould therefore be left to the countries that are over-grown with inhabitants, or to the citizens of monarchies, among whom vice is a leſs evil than in republics. The trade of the United States with each other (if confined wholly to themſelves) will always be ſufficient to breed all the ſeamen that we ſhall require. This trade will neither deſtroy the lives nor morals of our citizens, nor check population. It will, moreover, help to bind the States together.

It is common, when the life of a farmer is recommended to our citizens (adds our correſpondent) to reply, that "a man cannot get *rich* by it." So much the better. This is what makes it ſo happy and independent a life. How few men get rich with fair characters! and how few rich men are happy, or even independent! for wealth creates new deſires, and theſe beget dependence and obligation. The life of a farmer is alike friendly to health, contentment, liberty and religion. Moderate induſtry, with a little ingenuity, will procure all the neceſſaries of life upon a farm. Nor let the College bred youth object to exchanging his Homer, or his Tully, for the implements of huſbandry. There cannot be a greater miſtake, than to ſuppoſe that every lad who gets a diploma muſt be either a Parſon, a Lawyer, or a Doctor. He may apply a learned education to equal advantage, in adopting or inventing improvements in the numerous branches of agriculture, and he may employ his weeks or months of receſs from the labours of the field in reading and converſation, or in the government of his country.

Thoſe who enjoy any advantage in ſociety, however inſignificant, and however inconſiſtent with the general good, are ever found zealous in oppoſing whatever has the ſlighteſt appearance of change. Thoſe who have enjoyed a monopoly of an old fabric, will generally feel their attachment increaſe according to its inconveniency, and will rather brood over its ruins, than aſſiſt in rearing one of greater utility and elegance. How violently are ſuch perſons diſturbed by any appearance of improvement. Like a neſt of owls, they don't thank the man that ſhould happen to let in light upon them. They magnify the evils attending innovation, and then are frightened at the work of their own imagination. To innovations which are not authoriſed by any neceſſity, nor directed to any object, no one can be more averſe than I am; but when a defect in goverment is viſible to all, and the means of redreſſing it are eaſy in application, who will be deterred by phantoms from adopting them? What! is ſociety to remain for ever ſtationary, and are not the improvements in our government to keep pace with thoſe in the arts? The pope of Rome, and his adherents, branded the reformation in religion as an innovation, but that innovation gave liberty of conſcience to mankind, and introduced a liberality of ſentiment which has ſoftened the bigotry of the Catholics themſelves. It is an innovation that the people, in general, are better fed, better cloathed and better lodged than our anceſtors were; but ſhall we on this account aſſume the bow and arrow, and wander, like beaſts, in queſt of prey? All improvements in ſociety are gradual, and to reject them merely becauſe they are new, argues the blindeſt prejudice.

However inattentive to their ſituation the citizens of the United States may *appear*, or however licentious and perverſe they may be *repreſented*, it is a truth, which numerous events will avouch, that when eminent occaſion calls for an exhibition of the good ſenſe, which is the foundation of political happineſs---it burſts forth in all the ſtrength of majeſty, and teaches the world that the latitude of the patriotiſm and public ſpirit of Americans is as unbounded as the country they poſſeſs.

The convention, I am told, have unanimouſly agreed on a ſyſtem for the future government of the United States-----which will ſpeedily be laid before the ſeveral legiſlatures for their acceptance and ratification. What this ſyſtem is, is not as yet known, but to the framers of it---that it will be a ſyſtem founded on juſtice and equity, in which the rights of citizens will be properly balanced, conſidering the characters who have formed it, none can doubt: That conſiſtent with theſe, it may be energetic, none can but wiſh.

Occaſion, therefore, now preſents itſelf, in which the good ſenſe of the people can produce the moſt deſirable event---for the people will now determine, whether a nation poſſeſſing every advantage which nature can beſtow to make it great, and to which nothing is wanting but to improve thoſe advantages, to make it ſuch, ſhall be ſo or not. But, my reſpected fellow citizens, can we have a reaſonable doubt---Are we to behold a new thing under the ſun?---Will the nature of things be reverſed?---No---the experience we have had, anſwers the queries in the negative, and bids us anticipate the wiſhed for event of its meeting the approbation of all ranks of citizens---thoſe excepted, who are, or ever will be, enemies to the proſperity of our infant empire. Againſt ſuch it behoves us to be on our guard---Be aſſured they will artfully caſt ſtumbling blocks in your way to national happineſs and honor, and, under the maſk of patriotiſm, will endeavour to work your political deſtruction---That ſuch are among us is certain---But I truſt your penetration will diſcover their deſigns---however thick their cloak---however ſpecious their hypocriſy.

The parliament of Paris has juſt iſſued out new letters patent, againſt the employment of preparations of land for the correction and purification of bad wines. Thoſe perſons in Pennſylvania who drink or intend to drink the wines of France, would do well to imitate the natives of that country, in the uſe of coffee immediately afterwards. This berry fortifies the ſtomach againſt the deleterious qualities of adulterated wines.

A correſpondent expreſſes the greateſt ſatisfaction, to find that our manufacturers are likely to receive that aſſiſtance which is neceſſary to eſtabliſh them upon a permanent and extenſive footing. The enlarged and liberal deſign of the ſociety now forming for this purpoſe, muſt engage the attention and ſupport of every good citizen; and it is no unfavourable prognoſtic, that the diſtinctions of party, ſo inviduous and pernicious on many occaſions, have here been laid aſide. The meeting on Thurſday evening was compoſed of men of every claſs and denomination---a ſenſe of the importance of the buſineſs before them was univerſally felt, and the only competition was as to the beſt mode of tranſacting it. Pennſylvania will therefore have the honor of giving an example of policy and patriotiſm to her ſiſter ſtates; and of proving, after all her diſputes and diviſions, that public good is a ſuperior conſideration to private prejudice and emolument.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, July 29.

"Arrived the brig David, in diſtreſs, having thrown overboard a quantity of coffee, and ſundry other articles. The veſſel was bound from Cape Francois to Nantz, but meeting with bad weather, ſhe bore away for this port.

"By the Betſey, Capt. Halladay, from St. Euſtatius, we are informed, that a ſchooner from this port had carried away her main-maſt, and was endeavouring to get into the capes laſt Sunday morning, under her fore-ſail and jib."

A writer obſerves, turn your eyes to the eaſtern extremity of the Aſiatic continent, inhabited by the Chineſe, and there you will conceive a raviſhing idea of the happineſs the world might enjoy, were the laws of this empire the model of thoſe of other countries. This great nation unites, under the ſhade of agriculture, founded on liberty and reaſon, all the advantages poſſeſſed by whatever nation, civilized or ſavage. The bleſſing pronounced on man, at the moment of his creation, ſeems not to have had its full effect, but in favor of this people, who have multiplied as the ſands on the ſhore.---Princes, who rule over nations! arbiters of their fate! view well this proſpective; it is worthy your attention. Would you wiſh abundance to flouriſh in your dominions, would you favor population, and make your people happy; behold thoſe innumerable multitudes which cover the territories of China, who leave not a ſhred of ground uncultivated: it is their undiſturbed right of property that has eſtabliſhed a cultivation ſo flouriſhing, under the auſpices of which, this people have increaſed as the grains which cover their fields.

We are informed, that the Hon. HENRY LAURENS, Eſq; of South-Carolina, with a liberality habitual to his great and good mind, hath preſented, through the hands of Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; FIFTY POUNDS ſterling, to the *American Philoſophical Society*, to aſſiſt them in carrying on the building they have undertaken in this city.

By advice from Cadiz, dated 12th June, 1787, to a houſe in this city, we learn, that in conſequence of the ſalt works of that place and of St. Lucar, having been deſtroyed by tempeſtuous weather, the king of Spain had laid an embargo upon the exportation of ſalt from every port of his dominions. The prohibition was expected to continue at leaſt eight months. Many veſſels from different parts of Europe, as well as America, have departed in ballaſt, in conſequence of this reſtriction. The ſame advices mention, that there was alſo a ſcarcity of this article at St. Ubes, and that a number of veſſels ſent to Spain for a ſupply for that place, had been obliged to return empty.

On Thurſday evening laſt was married, Mr. ROBERT AITKIN, jun. of this city, Printer, to Miſs NANCY PEARSON, an agreeable young Lady, endowed with every accompliſhment requiſite to render the Marriage State happy.

It is ſaid the Heſſian Fly, which has made ſuch devaſtation among the wheat in Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jerſey, has lately been diſcovered near Newtown, Bucks county, in this ſtate. *Seed Wheat*, ſoaked in water, in which the leaves and tops of common Elder have been boiled or ſteeped, have, on trial, been found to check and prevent the ravages of this deſtructive inſect.

From the NORFOLK *and* PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE following cures for that fatal diſorder the FLUX, ſo riſe in and about this borough, is offered to the public, through the channel of your uſeful paper, in hopes their efficacious effects may be as fully experienced by thoſe of my fellow-citizens laboring under that complaint, as have been to my knowledge by numbers in the northern ſtates.

Recipe 1ſt. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldeſt cheeſe that can be got, ſcrape it very fine in a pint (or leſs) of new milk, which let be thickened with the beſt ſuperfine flour, to the conſiſtency of what is generally termed muſh, which let be the patient's conſtant diet till they find the flux inclining to ſtop, then work it off with any gentle purge; ſhould they deſiſt taking the medicine too ſoon, and find the diſorder returning, have recourſe to it again, it will aſſuredly cure.

Recipe 2d. Take the inner bark of a white-oak ſaplin or tree, of which make tea, ſweetened with the beſt double refined loaf-ſugar, which let be the patient's conſtant drink; if it proves unpalatable, dry the bark before a ſlow fire, and reduce it to a fine powder; a ſmall tea-ſpoonfull of which may be taken in a glaſs of good Port wine, warmed, in the morning faſting, and in the evening, obſerving to work it off as in the firſt recipe.---This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and beſt ſuits thoſe who, through a depraved appetite, cannot take the firſt medicine.

A CITIZEN.

Norfolk, July 23, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT there will be a MEETING of "*The Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the City of NEW-YORK, on the ſecond day of OCTOBER next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

The members of the corporation are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as a re-conſideration of the fundamental laws will be a part of the buſineſs which will come before them.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.

New-York, Auguſt 2, 1787.

A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wiſhes to be employed in the ſame or any other genteel buſineſs; he ſpeaks the French, Engliſh and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

WHEREAS ELENOR, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from my bed and board; this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting hereafter.

Auguſt 10, 1787. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 3, 1787.

On motion, Ordered,

THAT DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of the PRINCIPAL and INTEREST due to this ſtate for monies lent by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of Pennſylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE, for

‡ 1w. JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 13th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living by the Lancaſter road, near the ſign of the Waggon, Cheſter county, a black MARE, inclining a little to brown, 6 years old, ſuppoſed 15 hands high, a coarſe ſtrong trotter, ſhod before, had her ears ſewed up lately to hold ſtuff for curing the vives, a ſmall ſtrip cut the near ſide of her mane, in order to make it lie over to the other ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare, paid by

July 30, 1787. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, about 9 years old, lately ſhod before, branded on the near buttock thus ɯ, a ſaddle ſpot near the withers, his back tender, has a lump or wind gall on the off fore foot-lock joint, trots and canters well, and carries his head high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges if brought home. § RICHARD MILES.

Auguſt 13, 1787.

RAN away, the 6th inſtant Auguſt, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a SERVANT MAN named James Shearer, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, freſh coloured, ſhort dark brown hair: Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat with metal buttons, three jackets cloth and linen, light coloured cloth breeches, ſeveral pairs of trowſers, ſtriped and plain, ſeveral ſhirts, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and plated buckles. He had been in this country ſeveral years paſt, went to Ireland laſt fall, and returned again in the ſhip Friendſhip, Captain M'Cadden, who lately arrived at the port of Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 9, 1787. † THOMAS CUMMINS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on or about the 10th of July laſt, a bay MARE, appears to be about 3 or 4 years old, is branded with O, and is near fourteen hands high, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away

Auguſt 6, 1787. § RALPH STOVER.

Bucks county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

WHEREAS Ezekiel Leonard, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the county of Cheſter, hath, in purſuance of a warrant to him directed, made report to us, at the houſe of David Forſt, in Solebury townſhip, and county of Bucks, that he had ſeized and ſecured the goods and chattels of Enoch Betts, late a Collector of Solebury townſhip aforeſaid, for balances due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent to him by the Board of Commiſſioners, and he hath not paid the amount thereof unto the County Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore Given,

THAT a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the ſaid David Forſt's, on the fourth day of September next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Enoch Betts is requeſted to pay the balances of his reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe a warrant will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collector's goods and chattels, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law in this caſe made and provided.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,)
WILLIAM BRYAN,) Commiſſioners.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,)

Likewiſe, Notice is given to all the Collectors of the ſeveral public taxes, (before the preſent year) to diſcharge the balances of their duplicates, unto Henry Wynkoop, Eſquire, County Treaſurer, before the ſaid fourth day of September next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without diſcrimination.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this inſtant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackiſh hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen ſhirt and trowſers, wool hat, and calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

New-Hanover, July 23, 1787.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, July 31, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, on the twenty-ninth inſtant, a Brown HORSE, about four or five years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his ſhoulder has been much galled with the collar. The owners, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

‡ CHRISTIAN STEER.

New-Jerſey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without juſt cauſe) eloped from my bed, and clandeſtinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, ſen.

N. B. If the ſaid Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I requeſt they may immediately be brought in. J. B.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1787.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed.

Due attendance will be given by

† ROBERT WIER,) Adminiſtrators.
Auguſt 2, 1787. JOHN WIER,)

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in New-Providence townſhip, containing 253 acres and an half; bounded by lands of Jacob Vanderſlice and others. Late the eſtate of Rynear Vanderſlice, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 56 acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in Guynedd townſhip; bounded by lands of Rees Harrey, Philip Hurſt and others. Late the eſtate of Daniel Bloom, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that well accuſtomed Tavern known by the name of the Swedes Ford, on the river Schuylkill, about half a mile from the town of Norris, and ſixteen from Philadelphia; there is erected on ſaid premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good barn, good new ſtone ſheds and other out-houſes, a large never failing ſpring, ſufficient to turn a griſt mill, near the door, with a ſpring-houſe over it, and about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made, and a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about 150 acres of good woodland, with a good limeſtone quarry and lime kiln on the ſame, and an excellent ſhad fiſhery, containing in the whole 316 acres, lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Samuel Holſtein, Benjamin Eaſtburn and the river Schuylkill. Late the eſtate of Peter Holſtein, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and griſt mill and 40 acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Moreland townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Auſtin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the eſtate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Auguſt 6, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from Buckingham Meeting-houſe, on the 5th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands and an half high, lofty carriage, natural trotter, has two white ſpots on her back near her withers, a ſcar on one of her hind legs near the footlock joint; ſhe had on a ſnaffle bridle with a noſe-band, and a full welted ſaddle, blue cloth, faced with white worſted binding. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare, by applying to

¶ HUGH ELY,

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-houſe of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, alſo a good Apple Orchard and ſundry other fruit trees: The Saw-mill, with little expence, might be turned into a Griſt-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling-mill, Oyl-mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewiſe ſeveral good Draught-horſes with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

Seventh-month 16th, 1787.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

Cheſtere ounty, July 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, On Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock, P. M. a very valuable plantation, ſituate in Springfield townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Maris, Seth Pancoaſt, and others, containing 140 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternnon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, Paper-mill and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland; bounded by lands of Evan Jones, Joſeph Bolton, and others, containing 50 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertſon, Robert Kelly and others, containing 126 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Dawſon, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Warwick Company, and others, containing 250 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Dugan and Edward Black, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, inn-keeper, in Ridley townſhip, a very valuable tract or piece of Woodland, ſituate in Darby townſhip, bounded by lands of Mary Rudulph, lands late of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, and others, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, containing 18 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Rudulph, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Pyle, in the townſhip of London-grove, on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone Meſſuage Tavern-houſe, and 140 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of William Chandler, lands late of John Baker and others. Alſo Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, Implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. The whole ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtates of John England and Robert Lamborn, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WAS ſtolen away from the Baptiſt meeting-houſe, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of July laſt, a large bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, he is a natural trotter, has a bald face, one white eye, and three white feet, ſhod all round, he had likewiſe a ſaddle and bridle on him when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive for the horſe and ſaddle SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief THREE POUNDS, to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county.

Auguſt 2, 1787. ¶ JAMES BROWN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Dry Goods,

ABOUT twenty-ſeven acres of excellent land, ſituate in Cheſter county, and townſhip of Eaſt Calm, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is erected a large ſquare log houſe two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, and four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a well of good water near the door, a large garden adjoining, an excellent young bearing orchard with upwards of an 100 trees, all grafted, of different kinds of fruit, with a barn and ſtables; the whole in good repair, well ſituated for a ſtore or any public buſineſs; and has been occupied as a tavern theſe many years paſt known by the name of the Paoli; there is two public roads paſs it, one from Reading to the Head of Elk, the other from Philadelphia to Lancaſter; ſaid place is about two miles from Brandywine meeting-houſe, three and a half from a Quaker meeting-houſe, and about 400 yards from an excellent griſt and ſaw mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN HUGHES.

July 5, 1787. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Judah Boone, late of Exeter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

THOMAS CHERINGTON,) Adminiſtrators.
THOMAS LEE,)

Auguſt 1, 1787. ‡

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted. And thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Adminiſtrator.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Muſeum,*

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.

True intereſt of the United States, and particularly of Pennſylvania, conſidered.

Extract from an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia.

Queries and replies relative to paper-money.

Eſſay on paper-money.

Thoughts on paper-money.

Paper-money advocated.

Eſſay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and diſadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.

Account of the life of Edward Drinker.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the ſubject of the North Eaſt ſtorms.

Deſcription of a water-ſpout.

Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-ſpout, at Antigua.

Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.

Maxims for republics.

Sermon on the combat of the duel.

Letter from Mr. Jefferſon, to Dr. David Ramſay.

An addreſs of the convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.

On the uſe of oxen in huſbandry.

Directions for raiſing flax on old ground.

The origin of tobacco.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

Heights of different giants.

A curious account of dreſs in England, in the fourteenth century.

Inſtance of the prim crack taſte of former times.

A very uſeful cuſtom which prevails in Holland.

Value of various eſtates in Europe.

Recipe for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, &c.

Inſcription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.

On the virtues of a billiard-table.

The narrative of Capt. Iſaac Stewart.

An addreſs to the public.

The ſpeech of Proteus to Ariſtæus.

The downfall of Babylon.

The prophecy of Balaam.

An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

TO BE LET,

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Auguſt 7, 1787.

Naaman's creek, Auguſt 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills ſituated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the eſtate of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed; they conſiſt of a griſt-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of beſt burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington paſſes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Brick Bake-houſe, and Cooper's ſhop, and a few acres of Land, with ſtables, &c. The whole will be let on leaſe for three or more years, and may be entered on as ſoon as the agreement is completed.

All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. And thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix,
THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 buſhels of wheat. She is almoſt as good as new, her ſails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be ſold, as it will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the ſhallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

---

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET, Enquire as above. §

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Caſtle county, about the 16th inſtant, an APPRENTICE BOY, named Levi Hughes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, fairiſh hair. Had on when he went away a half worn wool hat, a light coloured cloth jacket without ſleeves, tow trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes, with carved ſilver buckles, marked A. M. Any perſon or perſons apprehending ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ JOS. DAY.

N. B. The ſaid boy has got a remarkable bad ſcar on one of his legs.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.